CAPITAL TOPICS

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION

GEN. SCHENCK ON THE STAND

HOW BE WAS CONCERNED IN THE MATTER A STATEMENT WHICH NAILED LIES

LYONS AND JOHNSON IN A BOX

TERIR ACCUSATIONS SAID TO BE VALSE FULL INVESTIGATION DEMANDED

FROGRESS OF THE BELKNAP CASE

IMPEACHMENT ARTIOLES AGREED UPON

SENATOR SPENCER STILL BAFFLING POES

The Black Hills and Pacific Bailroad

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$127 664.64, and from customs, 4116 178.76 Revenue Appointments.

Mark B. Silver was yesterday appointed store-keeper for the First district of California, John M. Hiller for the Third district of Missouri, and

The Safe-Burglary Investigation.

1. C. Nettleship, who was indicted for complicity in the Harrington alleged safe-burglary conspiracy, but who could not be brought here for trial, is new in the city, and will appear before the House Judiciary Committee to day, with Michael Hayes and others, and give testimony in relation to that Railroads in Indian Territory.

Senator Hamilton's bill, repealing and declar-

ing void certain sections of certain acts named therein, proposes to repeal all laws giving any railroad company any contingent grants of land in the Indian Territory, or conveying any pledge that the United States will extinguish the In-dian title, or permit any corporation to purchase lands from any Indian tribe. The present rights of way are, however, reserved. Naval Orders.

Captain Charles H. Baldwin, ordered to examination for promotion 4th of April; Surgeon Edward D. Payne, to examination before the retiring board 5th April; Master Theodoric Porter. detached from the Alarm and ordered to the Swatara, North Atlantic station, 20th April; Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McJonnell, from the navy-yard, Marc Island, California, and granted six months' leave.

Ex-Patent Empleyees as Attorneys. to improve the civil service of the Patent Office, provides that no officer, clerk or employee of the agent or attorney in the prosecution of applications for natents or of any interest in letters. patent, nor by any manuer or means to aid in the prosecution of such patent applications within two years next aiter he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk or employee.

The Tariff in Congress.

the changing of the present tariff; also copper manufacturers, in fayor of free ore and cheap raw copper; Michigan miners, in favor of the present copper; Authigan miners, in tavor of the present cepper duty; wood-screw manufacturers, against reduction of duty on screws, and yellow-metal sheathing manufacturers, in favor of repealing the ship-building clause of the act of 1872 affecting their interests.

Black Hills and Pacific Railroad. The bill introduced by Senator Wright yesterday proposes to give to the Covington, Columbus City, Black Hills and Pacific Railroad Company, with right of way and authority to construct and maintain a railroad from Sioux City, through Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming Idaho and Oregon, to the city of Portland; all to be completed within

Silver Csinsge. The substitute reported by the Senate Finance Committee for Mr. Sargent's bill provides merely that the filver coinage of the United States, ex-cept the trade dollar, shall be a legal-tender for amounts not exceeding five dollars in any one payment. The bill introduced by Senator Sar-

tion.
The House Military Committee are still investigating the contract for headstones for national cometeries. The chairman says that the pub-

lished accounts of the testimony taken are grossly inaccurate, and that the alleged "bonanza" does sons. The committee are ready to hear General Kilpatrick. General Meigs has returned, and will be heard on the headstone question. Tax on Distilled Spirits-

No "Bonanca" in the Headstone Investiga-

A delegation from the New York Produce Ex-change was before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, and presented a memorial on the subject of internal revenue reform. Other delegations from Cincinnati and Kentucky were heard vesterday and will be heard again to-day. heard yesterday and will be heard again to-day, and the Produce Exchange committee will also be heard to-day. Delegations from Illinois and St. Louis are on the way. They will be heard gene-rally on the Enad bill for reorganization of the laws relating to distilled spirits, and it is prob-able that Mr. Wells, of Missouri, will present an amendment satisfactory to all parties concerned, including the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Compensation of Collectors of Internal Rev-

enue. Mr. Gordon introduced a bill in the Senate vesterday providing that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed upon final settlements hereafter to be made by col

office prior to February 8, 1875, to make such adoffice prior to February 8, 1875, to make such ad-ditional allowances of compensation as he may deem just and equitable, to such of said collec-tors as he, from the territorial extent of their dis-tricts or from other proper considerations, may consider entitled thereto. But the total net compensation of any such collector shall not ex-sered the rate of \$4,500 per annum, provided that the power herein conferred shall continue six months from and after the passage of this act and no longer.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: John M. Coghian, of California, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; Wm. C. Fox, of Missouri, United States consul at Brunswick, Germany; Frank Welch, of Nebraska, register of the land office at Norfolk, Nebraska; Iames Stott, of Nebraska; receiver of public moneys at Niobrara, Nebraska; Eli G. DeWolfe, postmaster at Findlay. Unio: Amaziah D. Loomis, postmaster at Horseheade, N. Y.; Heary S. French, postmaster at Northfield, Minn.; Wm. R. Steawa, postmaster at Northfield, Minn.; Wm. R. Steawa, postmaster at Edinburgh, Ind.; First Lieutenant Samuel McConihe to be captain in the 14th infantry; Second Lieutenants Frank Taylor, Theodore E. True, Edward L. Balley, John Scott and Dillard H. Clark to be first lieutenants. Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; Wm.

Gen. Schenek and His Accusers-There was a scene in the Committee of Foreign Affairs yesterday that partook of an interest almost beyond description. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, some of whom had heard Gen. Schenck on the floor of the House before, and who liked him and knew him to be a thoroughly who liked him and knew him to be a thoroughly honorable man, treated him with the utmost consideration, and seemed quite anxious to hear his statement. They acted like a dignited body of statement, and the influence of kindness was felt from the moment that Gen. Schenck began to talk. It was entirely different from the Canterbury scene when Lyon and Johnson were on the stand. When Gen. Schenck said, in the middle of his statement, "I am prepared to lay before the committee unquestionable proofs that the withcease which has been taken is faise; that the withcease who gave it are of infamous char-

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions continued the Spencer investigation yesterday. The first witness examined was M. P.

paid by Senator Spenter to any one but Mr. Whiting gave him \$15, and he gave \$5 of it to Merriweather, a member from Wilcox county, and kept \$7 himself. Did not know that the Wilcox members were opposed to Spencer. Merriweather came to witness and said money was being paid out by Spencer and his friends to members, and he (M.) was roing to Selma if nearly didn't come to him. Witness told him he would see he was "fixed." Saw Whiting, He (W.) did the talking to Merriweather, and gave witness \$15, and witness gave \$8 to M. Merriweather toted for Spencer. Several questions asked by General Morgan were ruled out. He then said ke had no new witnesses there, but would have all of them here Thursday, and would close his care on that day in two hours. The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Articles of Impeachment Agreed Upon The Committee on the Judiciary yesterday agreed to report the articles of impeachment on Thursday. The original articles numbered twen-ty-five counts, and have been reduced to five, as follows: The first count charges ex-Secretary follows: The first count charges ax-Secretary Belknap with receiving money corruptly for appointing persons to office; the second charges him with bribery under the statute; the third charges the payment of money to Belknap for continuing persons in office; the fourth charges him with receiving money and gifts. Under this count there are sixteen specifications, naming all Marsh's payments. The fifth, in order to cover the money that it may be alleged he received on account of his wife, charges him with taking money for the use of himself from others. The articles are all based principally upon Marsh's testimony.

"A Boldier's Friend"

Under this disguise is, in last Sunday's Capi-tel, what purports to be a communication charg-ing that Secretary Chandler has discharged more Union soldiers in the last four months that have the ex Contederate House of Congress, and that he has been materially aided in the work by that he has been materially aided in the work by Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Babson, whom the "Soldier's Friend (ex-Confederate) says is no friend of the soldier, he never having been himself in the army. The lalsity of these assertions are simply characteristic and in perfect keeping with the nection through which they are dished up. The ex-Union soldiers, as well as all other true patriots in Washington, know that they have no more staunch or persistant friend in office than Secretary Chandler has proven himself to be, and the same may be said of Mr. J. W. Babson, than whom, by the way, there is no more able, prompt and accommodating gentleman in any of the Departments.

Eupreme Court Cases.

PEES, ETC., OF THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICES NOT REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES. In the case of the United States against Nor-, yesterday decided, the Supreme Court of United States held that the money-order act being expressly intended for the convenience of the public, and for the better security of money sent through the mail, and directing that al moneys transferred in the administration of the act should be regarded as money in the Treas-ury, ices, Ac., received in such offices were not revenues withing the meaning of the act of 1804; and that therefore Norton, who was indicated for and that therefore Norton, who was indicted for emberilement of such moneys in the New York office, could not be tried under that act, which prescribed a limitation of five years; and that as the indictment was not within two years from the date of the offense, it could not be tried under the act of 170, so Norton goes free. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion. THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN IN THE UNITED

In the case of Kohl and others against the builted States it was held that the Government builed States it was held that the Government of the United States is vested with the right of eminent domain by the Constitution, so far as is necessary to enable it to acquire real estate within the States for purposes of forts, arseonly, armories, post offices, ac., and that a citizen or a State cannot be permitted by any act to prevent the exercise of this power.

Emma Mine Investigation.

Ex Minister Schenck appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs vesterday, bringing with him a satchel filled with papers. He privately complained of being weak, not having fully recovered from his recent attack of sickness. Ex-Senator Stewart and other gentlemen ness. Ex-Senator Stewart and other gentlemen connected with the Emma mine transactions were present. Mr. Schenck read the following paper: I desire, respectfully, to state to the committee that since my arrival in Washington I have read the printed testimony of James E. Lyon and Hirsm A. Johnson, on which the charges against me appear to be founded. The testimony of these witnesses was taken in my absence and without any opportunity for cross-examination.

This evidence is produced to show that the sale of the Emma mine by Messrs. Parke, Baster and Stewart to the Emma Mine Company of London, was a fraud, and that to the consummation of such fraud I knowingly lent Tibe sessituance of my fraud I knowingly lent the assistance of my name and official position. The charge is a very grave one, and I sak for the most full lavestiga-tion of it. For that purpose, although not in vited to appear before the committee, I left Lon don as soon as I learned from the newspapers what action had been taken, and

what action had been taken, and
I might rest my vincication upon the simple statement of my own connection with the transaction in question, which I propose to make, from which it will appear that under a sincere belief in the value of the mine, and the honesty of the sale of it, I bought and paid for the shares I now hold and sustained a large pecuniary loss. But as the committee have received evidence growing out of the previous history of the mine, and intended to show that it was of little value, and the sale of it was fraudulent, and this evidence has been widely published. I deem it suitable to my complete vindication that the committee should hear testimony upon these points. I am prepared to lay before the committee unquestionable proofs that the witnesses who gave it are of infamous character, and not worthy of credit under each; that the sale of the mine was fair, honest and straightforward, without failschood or fraud, and made by men who had paid a large sum of money for it and implicitly believed in its value; that the purchase was not made on the faith of any representations by the sellers, but upon exact accounts of the actual product of the mine for nearly a year next before the sale, and upon careful survey and examination of it by competent persons employed by the buyers for that purpose; that the mine continued for more than a year after the sale to yield large monthly dividends; that the confidence of the sellers is it was such that, after their interest had been sold and paid for, some of them purchased largely of the steek at kigh prices, and also loaned the company CAMEAT ONCE TO WASHINGTON.

that the subsequent failure of the mine was owing to mismanagement in its working; that the mine is to-day, if properly worked, in all probability as valuable as it was claimed or supposed to be, and, finally, that so far as I know or believe, the parties in England who were concerned in its original purchase have never claimed that any fraud or imposition was practiced upon them, that claim having been recently set up by those who have bought the stock since the alleged failure of the mine at a nominal price. It will be very apparent to the committee that this proof must involve the interrogation of a considerable number of witnesses; that the evidence cannot be presented, except through the means universally employed in judicial tribunals, the examination of the witnesses by competent counsel, acquainted with the case, subject of course to such further questions as any member of the committee may wish to put; that to conduct the requiry by calling upon witnesses to examine themselves or by such desultory and imperiect examination as must be made by a committee not informed of the facts, would be extremely unjust to the parry who relies upon the testimony, and would tend to obscure the truth rather than to elicit it. I have therefore to respectfully request of the committee that the usual privilege of the

may be accorded, as well for the cross-examination of the witnesses who testify against me, as
for the examination of those whom I desire to
produce.

Should the committee be pleased to accede
to this, my request, as I cannot doubt tney will,
I shall be ready to proceed with the cross-examination of the witnesses on my own statement, as
the committee may think most desirable.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully.

Mr. Faulkner said that Mr. Schenck mistook.
It was the intention of the committee to invite
him to appear before the committee.
Mr. Swann also remarked that the committee
would give Mr. Schenck every facility with the
aid of counsel.
Mr. Schenck then gave a circumstantial ac-

Mr. Swann also remarked that the committee would give Mr. Schenck every facility with the aid of counsel.

Mr. Schenck then gave a circumstantial account of his connection with the Emma mine. After a few preliminary remarks, he said that in October, 1871, he met at Liwards' hotel, in London, ex Schator Siewart and Mr. Parke, it was at the table of William Mt. Evarts, of New York. He was not sure whether it was at the table or in a subsequent interview. Mr. Stewart said something about the purpose of his visit to London, and informed him that he and Parke were interested in the property of the Emma mine, and were desirous of putting the stock on the market, and that they were then engaged in negotiations. In making this communication to him, either at the dinner table or afterwards, his attention was directed to what Mr. Stewart called the little cotton-wood canon, in Utah, He remembered that when at the Land Office in Washington, just before he left the United States for London, calling there for the purpose of effecting the promotion of a clerk, the Commissioner exhibited some rich silver ore, found in

THE LITTLE COTTON WOOD CANON.

Reverting to his sojourn in London, and to his there having met Parke for the first time, and after hearing of the object of the visit of Stewart and Parke, and their conversation as to the value of the property, the susgestion was first made by Stewart to Schenck that the latter sucht to become interested in this valuable property, the finest yet brought out. Schenck answered he had no means to invest, and if he had he would not go into the matter unless he could considerable number of shares. This led to a conversation, which increased his interest in the subject. He convented to look into the matter to see whether it was worth his while to invest, provided he could obtain the means. He though that Stewart, who was exceedingly anxious that he should have an opportunity to profit in the business, told him that Parke would assist him, and would give him time if he would take five hundred shares, or make an investment of some degree of importance. Mr. Schenck wished to know the value of the property. They gave him disgrams of the mine, and showed him statements of the working operations, the sales of ore it Lindon, Liverpool and Swansea, and the balance in bank. They also told him they had a report on the mine from Prof. Sillman showing THE LITTLE COTTON-WOOD CANON.

THE VALUE OF THE MINE

le: bim have the money on time, say for a year. Parke having many shares. This matter was settled between Farke and bimself about the let of November, when their agreement was reduced to writing and executed; and it was not true, but utterly false, that the agreement was written or executed at any time prior to the date it bore. Schenck then exhibited the agreement for five hundred shares, Parke promising to give Schenck two per cant, a month on the shares while they should be held by bim. taking them bank at par. Subsequently, at Parke's request, Schence agreed to a reduction of one and a half per cent, a month. Schenck had given his note to Parke for lea thousand pounds. For thirteen months Schenck and the other stockholders received one and a half per cent, a month. At the time he made this agreement there had been no

this agreement there had been no

ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY.

At the time of its execution there was no suggestion whatever that he should have anything to do with the management of the company. Afterward, however, Parke or Stewart thought Schenck ought to be one of the managers or directors of the proposed company. Schenck dissented from this, but it was urged that they wanted somebody sopurning in London to protect their interests. This seemed to be a plausible reason; but he still objected, saying he doubted the propriety of his having anything to do with the management while there in a representative espacity, unless he could be satisfied there were precedents of the kind. If this should be done, another condition would have to be compiled with: He must know the names of all the directors, as he had thus far heard the name of only one person who had been asked or agreed to become a director. On the third of November the names he had thus far heard the name of only one per-son who had been asked or agreed to become a director. On the third of November the names of such persons were furnished to him. He was not acquainted with any of them, but he learned that there were among them members of Parlis-ment and other gentlemen in high position. The precedent for a foreign Minister holding an office in a joint stock company was found in the Minis-ter from Portugal, one of the oldest and most re-spected of

who was president of a trainway company in Lisbon, the stock of which was being put on the market. Schenck had nothing to do with the preparation of the prospectus of the Emma Aline Company.

Mr. Schenck then related to his correspondence with Secretary Fish in relation to his being a director, and of the painful criticisms which his fact excited, which resulted is his resignation as a director, the Government regarding the belding of such office improper in an accredited Minister to England, and requiring him to withdraw as a director. On the 6th of December, 1871, Schenck formally withdrew from the directorship. Schenck said when he wont into the business he did not know there was such a person as Albert Grant, not being acquainted in stock or financial circles. He (Schenck) attended only two meetings of the board—on the fish and 30th of November. Having resigned in December, he never went near the beard of directors or sompany again. He took no part in the management, except giving a proxy to vote against Grant's scheme for breaking up the company. Schenck related how he and and a friend bought.

THE DIPLOMATIC COEPS.

FIVE HUNDRED SHARES his statement General Schenck calculated his losses in such speculations at \$50,000 or \$60,000. Of the five hundred shares he originally obtained from Parke he sold twenty-five to firs. Bates, receiving £20 per share. He would have sold the remaining shares but for the fact that he had been so much abused and criticised. This determined him to retain his shares, which he now held. In explaining the settlement with Parks, General Schenck said he gave to him the £500 he received from Mrs. Bates and £1,894 in addition.

THERE WAS A CREDIT

of twenty-five hundred pounds on the note which
he had given to Parke, and which note had been
returned to nim. This amount Schenek did not
understand till his final settlement with Parke.
It seemed that Parke had some arrangement with
Grant for the payment of a commission to him on
the shares, and that Grant gave Parke a commission on the five hundred shares held by Schenck,
of which Parke said Schenck ought to have the
beat fit, as it belonged to him. As to the payment
of the remaining indebtedness to Parke, the latter told him he need not trouble himself, and that
he felt as safe without security as with it, as he
knew he would be paid. Schenck then related
how he paid the remainder of the amount due to
Parke in stock, etc.
Mr. Schenck then alluded to other matters of
less importance in connection with the Emma
mine, and read a letter from Sir Roundell Palmer
in reference to a law suit, dispreving statements
which had been made against him. As to Lyos,
some of whose statements he characterized as
clumsy lies, he did not know that he had ever
seen him.

The committee then adjourned till this mornlog, when Mr. Schenck will again appear.

Committee on War Expenditures. THERE WAS A CREDIT

Committee on War Expenditures.

Gray, a clerk in the Attorney General's office. He testified that B. Gordon Daniels called upon him and said the wanted to get the trading post him and said the wanted to get the trading post to be partnership with him, and that in case of their receiving the appointment they would give him Gray \$1,000. Gray went to Senator Carpenter and recommended Daniels to be a good business man, see, and told him he was a constituent of mended him and Daniels obtained the appointment, but never paid him the \$1,000.

Lieut. R. T. Jacobs, 1r, U. S. A., was examined as to the conduct of trading-posts. He had been dead to the conduct of trading-posts. He had seen to the payament of money by Evans to Marsh for the Fort Still, post. The fore for the payament of money by Evans to Marsh for the Fort Still post. The officers of the post recommended Evans for FortSill, but no attention was paid to ft. Witness and Urville Grant went out derstood that Grant sold the franchines for Standing Rock, Forts Steventon, Barded, Fock, Kearney and Berthold. Witness farther said that it was generally noderstood on those that the said special post of the said that it was generally noderstood on the state payament of the said that it was generally noderstood on the said to decrease the said that it was generally noderstood on the said to decrease the said that it was generally noderstood of corp. bought from Adams & Wieks, contractors at San Antonio, but General McKennie, who was commander of the post, refused to recognize it, on the ground that it was not fit for issue and too kiph in price. General Reynolds send too was commander of the post, refused to recognize it, on the ground that it was not fit for issue and too kiph in price. General Reynolds corporate the post for a long time, and was finally developed to the said of corporate and musty, and therefore unit for issue. After McKenzie's second protest Reynolds country to the said of t

has addressed an order to the district attorney of Baton Rouge to take prompt proceedings in the

OROVILLE AND PORTLAND MAIL ROUTE

The following is a copy of interesting corre-

The following is a copy of interesting correspondence which has been forwarded by Mr. C. A. Wetmore to the Alta California:

[Special to the Alta.]

Washingtone, D. C., March 27, 1878.

The examination of Bradiey Barlow, the most reputable and well known of the mail contractor, by the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads will result; in opening the eyes of the public generally to a condition of life which is familiar to all who have business in Washington. Barlow is a stady-going, reliable, shrewd, sagacious New England capitalist, About fifteen years ago a friend came to him saking the load of his credit in a considerable sum, saying that he had an opportunity to buy out the stock and stages of a mail-rouse "out West. He though! he-could make money out of it, and if Baflow would let him have the money he would go out, attend to the business and divide profits. This man was Sanderson. Barlow consented, and the firm of Barlow, Sanderson & Co. was established as mail contractors. Since that time this firm has extended its business gradually throughout all the Territories and Pacins S.ates. Barlow lives at St. Albans, Vt., but comes to Washington whenever necessary to attend to the business of the firm.

The varying development of business throughout the Territories and Pacins S.ates.

lives at St. Albans, Vt., but comes to Washington whenever necessary to attend to the business of the firm.

The varying development of business throughout the Territories and Pacific States causes frequent changes to be made by the Post Office Department in the mail contracts. Me nifinations of contracts are always being made to suit the exigencies of the times. Services are increased, expedited, decreased and discontinued. The heavy contractors, therefore, have constant business relations with the Government.

This service, however, is a peculiarly favorite one for the operations of adventurous sharpers, who hover about the wake of the legitimate contractors and endeavor to harrass them into occasional divisions of profits. Hesides the army of straw-bidders, who have proved the worst blood-suckers, there has been the vast army of impecunious lobbyists—genilemen of notoriety, official acquisintance, social habits and good-fornothing characters. These men are not always a bad lot of fellows at the start of life, but, uniting personal ambition, inflated notions of their own importance and general laziness with want of constancy and industry, they soon fall into the lobby, where they find occupation is disposing of their pretended influence and assumed familiarity with public men and public business. This species of "agency" soon degenerates into what is nothing less than a blackmall tyramy over men engaged legitimately in business. Those, who are not paid to prevent threatened attacks upon the business interests of men dealing with the Government, are paid simply because it is tacitly understood that if they are not paid they might put stumbling-blocks between contractors and Government effects. It is useless to moralize on this subject; this condition of affairs will always exist, more or less, and there cannot be framed any law to prevent contractors silencing the curs that yelp and fawn about them in whatever way they chose to throw a bone for them to pick. That it is possible ior homes tusinoses men to be su

council, a State Legislature or a Congress in session.

It has been remarked very strange that nearly all the names of men who have received pay in this questionable manner, when disclosed to an investigating committee, are found to be the names of dead men, and sometimes it is inferred that guilty parties are trying to unfoad their sins on dead men's reputations. This, however, is easily explained. The class of men who engage in this blackmailing lobby are almost always men whose courage has been broken, whose good habits have degenerated, whose physical and mental powers have weakened so as to forbid industry, whose axtravagant botions of themselves lead them into extravagant habits of life, whose efforts to maintain an apparent

good thing for him if they had died sooner.

THE STRAW-BIPDING BLACKMAILERS
also demand our attention. These are generally a shrewder and more active set of men, and they excuse themselves by the legality of their acts. The straw-bid nuisance grew up under the operation of a law which provided that if a bidder for a mail contract failed to accept an award the contract should be let to the next higher. Consequently, irresponsible and unscrupulous parties would put in low bids without the intention of taking a contract, but for the purpose of getting in the way of legitimate contractors. The latter would often feel compelled to buy them off, so as to secure a contract. This evil caused the contractors also to compete with the straw-bidders at their own game. Bids at different race would be put in by friends of the contractor, whose own bid would be higher. Perhaps it would be found necessary in order to save losses on a mail route already stocked to accept a contract as bid so low that carrying mails would be unprofitable, and the contractor would have look to passengers or future business to balance profit and loss. Barlow cited to the committee an instance where his firm bid for a contract, and performed it at one cent a year, not witstanding it cost them ten thousand dollars to fallful their obligations. They did this to prevent any opposition line from getting the contract, which might have injured their passenger business. Therefore, the Department could not, under the old law, determine who were the straw-bidders and who were not, without first offering the contract in turn to the bidders in the order of their amounts.

The legitimate contractors, such as Barlow, Sanderson & Co., have, however, been obliged to bear the brunt of the attack caused by this pernicious system. To protect themselves they have cometimes been compelled to purchase straw bids, and at other times they have had to outwit straw-bidders, and thereby incurtheir emitty.

showing how this business was conducted was unearthed by your correspondent two years ago, while the investigation of the Post Office Department was being made by Congress. Mr. Luttrell was the prominent man in this work. He was bitterly attacking Barlow, Sanderson & Co., and his efforts were tending to bring them into public odium. Your correspondent discovered that there attacks were principally inspired by Jesse D. Carr and other friends of Mr. Luttrell. These patriots were complaining of straw bids, and calling for an investigation of Barlow's firm. The expose of the motives and character of Jesse D. Carr caused a storm of abuse to be poured on the head of your correspondent. Mr. Carr turtled to Washington, and, in a threatening manner, demanded of your correspondent a "correction" of the statements published. Instead of retracting the truths which were published, your correspondent armed himself with certified copies of papers in the Post Office Department, to be used in case of necessity, and lot the how! about investigating straw bids anddenly cassed.

Mr. Luttrell, perhal can hardly be bismed for lending his ear to Jesse D. Carr at that time, because it is well known that Carr was a prominent Democrat in his district, who had expended, as report goes, thousands of dollars to assist in the election of Luttrell. Carr is the Democratic patriot who gobbled up the Medec country with land scrip, and indirectly was responsible for Modec troubles. However, it is to be hoped that Luttrell understands his constituent better by this time. A NOTABLE EXAMPLE

WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE.

A few days ago your correspondent was present in the committee room when Mr. Cannon, a Republican member, offered in evidence the records of the Post Office Department in the case of the Corollie (California) and Portland (Oregon) mail-route, and desired to have it read, so that he might question Bir. Barlew concerning it. "This was objected to by the Democratic members, and so the record did not go in as evidence. There was some talk about letting it in at some future time, but for fear of accidents your correspondent will help the matter out. This record is the same which was secured by your correspondent two years ago, as the best answer that could be made to Mr. Jesse D. Carr's threatening words. It is the best filustration that can be given of the straw-bidding nuisance, and as such will be a valuable contribution to the public. The certificate of its correctness is signed by J. W. Marshall, as Postmaster General, because when it came before him Mr. Creswell had just resigned. The record is also needly to show what a vast amount of work was thrown upon the Department by straw-bidders in settling their claims.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

CARBYING CONTRACTS ARE MADE VIEW BEHIND THE SCENES

THE STRAW-BIDDING BLACKMAILER

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE CASE

indence which has been forwarded by Mr. C.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

June 22. 1870.—Theodore Lee, the accepted bidder, having failed to execute contracts with sureties, and return them to the Department within the time specified under the resolution of Congrees, approved Slay 5, 1870, although due notice was given him by circular on the 9th of May, 1870, and John Allman agreeies to perform the service daily at his bid for \$93,990, therefore et aside the bid of Theodore Lee, and enter into contract with John Allman, of San Francisco, California, at \$85,990, for daily services from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, the failing bidder and his guaranters being liable.

The contracts in the name of John Allman water drawn and delivered to him in person, to have them executed and returned to this office. He was verbally informed that he would be allowed sixty days, if required, to stock the road and to commence the service. The following telegram was re-vired July 13, 1870;

[Dated San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1870, received at 9:30.]

To Gen. Gifts A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General: JOHN ALLMAN.

[Telegram by the Department.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Alfred Harstow, San Francisco, Cal.:
If John Allman places in your hands on the
Sist instant contracts for service on Oroville and
Portland route satisfy yourself that the sureties
are responsible men, and inform the Department
accordingly without delay.

Acting Second Assistant P. M. General.

Telegram to John Allman:

Acoust 29, 1870.

John Allman, San Francisco, Cal.:
If your contracts are placed in the hands of our
special agent, Alfred Harstow, of San Francisco,
on the 31st instant, with sureties satisfactory to
him, they will be accepted by the Department.

Acting Second Assistant Postmaster (Seneral.

every intelligent American who has ever seen a meeting of a board of county supervisors, a towa council, a State Legislature or a Congress in

But Farrar and Lockwood and Sawyer, who appear as the recipients of money from the bounty of Barlow, are all dead. The chairman of the committee saked Barlow if it was not strange that Farrar and Lockwood should happen to be dead just when the committee wanted to know what became of Barlow's money. Barlow replied curlly that it would have been a good thing for him it they had died sooner.

THE STRAW-BIPPING BLACEMALLERS

IT SHOWS

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE INDICTMENT OF HALLETT KILBOURN

Several Elaborate Arguments Presented

tion of the compulsory pilotage laws. Commerce. Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House bill to remove the political disabilities of S. J. Ghalson,

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was not the custom to relieve those who did not petition for it.
Mr. CAMERON then withdrew his amendment.
Mr. WHYTE moved to amend by adding the name of Walter H. Jenifer, of Baltimore. He said Mr. Jenifer's petition had been before the Judiciary Committee since the beginning of the session

CIVIL SERVICE OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The following telegram was received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 33, 1870.

L. French, Acting Second Assistant Postmaster
Geograph. J. L. French, Acting Second Actions Mail contracts General:
Allman has gone to Oregon. Mail contracts for Oregon route were mailed for Washington yesterday. Aliman will be ready to commence service on Oregon route ten days. 1 will start to-day with your dispatch to meet bim.

D. E. EMANUEL,
Agent for Alimin.

And the following was received: SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, 1874. L. French, Acting Second Assistant Postmaster ALFRED BARSTOW, Special Agent.

Special Agent.

John Allman having failed to execute and return his contracts or deposit them with Special Agent Barstow, as requested, the Postmaster General ordered that the following circular be mailed to all the bidders below and including Jesse D. Oarr, which was done September 5.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

master General:
I will file my bond to-morrow or day after.
JOHN ALLMAN.

Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General.

for "the execution of contracts and for other pur-poses."

You not being the lowest bidder, and, conse-quently, no action having been taken on your proposal within the time for making decisions named in the advertisement, you and your guar-actors are released from obligation to perform the service, but you are requested to say, imme-diately, if you will (should your services be needed) now accept the contract at the sum of your bid, and execute the contracts in the usual form. form.
This circular is addressed to all the bidders for the route in question whose bids are not excluded as being too high, and seasonable notice will be given to the person, if any, whose services may be

ver a Leet and Henry Wadsworth declining to accept contracts and withdrawing bids.]

JACKBONVILLE, ORDOON, July 25, 1870.

Hon, J. A. J. Cresnell, Postmaster General:
Sirs: Should the contract on route No. 14,773, from Portland, Oregon, to Ocoville, California, be awarded to me, I respectfully request that the contract be made with Hill Beachy in lieu of me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. C. BEREMAN.

BALEM, OREGON, September 22, 1870.

Hon. Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Pestmaster General, Weshington, D. C.:
Sirs: Yours of the 5th instant, asking me if 1 will accept service on my bid of \$175.000 per antum for carrying the malls up to July 1, 1874, on route No. 14.773, between Oroville, California, and Portland, Oregon, has just reached me at this place.

I will accept service on my bid up to July 1, 1874, and commence on the same from and after 1st day of October, 1870. If the Department desires to contract with me on my bid, commencing at that date, (October 1,) please advise me by telegraph to San Francisco. I expect to be there by or before the lott of October.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Jasse D. Carr.
In compiliance with Mr. C. C. Beekman's re-

JESSE D. CARR.

In compliance with Mr. C. C. Beekman's request the following order was made September 5, 1870: Contract with Hill Beachy, of Elko, Nev., at Cornelius C. Beekman's bid of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$138,000) per annum, from September 7, 1870, to June 30, 1874, making Theodore Lee and his guarantors liable. SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

Contracts were drawn in Hill Beacby's name and forwarded to his address, San Francisco, Cal., September 8, 1870.

The following correspondence, by telegraph and otherwise, resulted in declaring Hill Beachy's void; Beachy's void;

[Telegram—Received at 10:10 a. m.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, Aug. 29, 1570.

To John A. J. Creswell:

Jesse D. Carr has purchased withdrawal of all bids on route 14,773 up to regular bid of Charles M. Cartwright, for which he has paid \$50,000. Offers Cartwright, for which he has paid \$50,000. Offers Cartwright \$5,000 for his withdrawal. Have positive evidence. Cartwright recuses to enter combination on any terms. Signed James B. Underwood, special agent Post Office Department. Is Cartwright entitled to contract on foreaching accounts? Do you want Underwood in Washington with proof? Answer. Important, GEO, H. WILLIAMS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Scot. 1, 1870.

POST UTFICE DEPARTNESS, Sept. 1, 1870.

Jno. B. Underwood, Eugene City, Oregon,
Sin: Send to Department all papers and information you have relating to route 14.73. Allman's agent telegraphs that contracts were executed and mailed August 29.

Acting Postmaster General.

[Received at 3.25 p. m.]
PORTLAND, ORBOON, Sept. 14, 1870.
To Jno. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General:
Press telegrams state contract between Oroville and Portland has been awarded to Hill Beachy. Beachy is agent and partner of Carr's Proofs will reach you by 19th Instant.
J. D. Underswood.

Proofs will reach you by 19th instant.

J. D. Underwood.

Office Special Agency P. O. Dap't. ?

Eugher City, Oregon, Sept. 5, 1570.

How. Jac. J. Cycassell, Pasimasisty General,

Sim I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of your telegram of September 1, directing me
of forward all papers and information I may
have in reference to route 14,773. My first telegram to the Department was from Portland. I
waited several days, and receiving no answer, 1
did not procure the affidavits and papers that
would substantially prove the assertions made
in my telegram of August 28, but returned to
this place. I was about to start for Petiland
this morning for the purpose of spouring the necessary paper, but learned
that Mr. John C. Cartwright was
on his way to Washington with the papers and
affidavits. I saw Mr. J. as he passed through
this place on the stage, and he showed me the
papers which I had seen before sending the tale-

THE TRANSMISSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS

ACTION OF THE HOUSE IN THE CASE

Is the Power of the House Supreme?

TURSDAY, March 28, 1975. Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to incorporate the Sloux City, Black Hills and Pacific railroad. Mr. BURNSIDE presented joint resolutions o

the Rhode Island Legislature against the abolf-

of Mississippi.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., moved to amend by adding the name of General Joseph E. Johnson, of Georgia. He said he knew General Johnson very well, and he thought he deserved to be re Mr. EDMUNDS said it was not the custom to

sion.
Mr. EDMUNDS said it would remain there
until it was reached in its order.
The amendment of Mr. Whyrk was rejected, and the bill was passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., introduced a bill to im-

CIVIL SERVICE OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the bill to amend the fourteenth section of the act of September 24, 1759, to establish the judicial courts of the United States.

In the disconsion which ensued on the bill, Mr. INGALLS said it was designed for special purposes; that Mr. Franchenvesen had distinctly avowed that it was intended to operate against certain railroads and corporations. He now asked the Sonator what corporations and in what States is it proposed that this bill shall operate against. It was something extraordinary that the system

the Senator what corporations and in what States is it proposed that this bill shall operate against. It was something extraordinary that the system of issuing processes which had been in vogue for a bondred years was to be changed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the bill was general in its application. He did not know of any railroad that it affected.

Mr. LOGAN, in commenting on the bill, said it was in violation of every principle known to our institutions. It invaded the rights of the States. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make certain allowances for the collection of certain claims.

Air, MERRIMON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to cancel and annul the condemnation of ground in square 762, in the city of Washington, for a public aliey, and for other purposes.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. SHERMAN said he should vote for all the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations because he thought it right to do so, as the committee were only following the law. But in respect to the harsh criticism passed yesterday upon the House he wished to say that for twenty years the Senate had done exactly what it complained of in the House. The Senate had opt the most extraheous amendments on appropriation bills and forced the House to accept them—had

OVER AND OVER AGAIN. This was a violation of all principles of parliamentary law, and it ought to be stopped.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. SHERMAN when he proposed to begin the reform in this matter.

Mr. SHERMAN said now—now that the challes was commended to our own lips. From this time was commended to our own lips. From this time forward he thought that the appropriation bills should be confined to their legitimate purposes. Mr. HAMILIN said he did not take back one word of wast be said yesterday. He have that important legislation had been engrafted on appropriation bills by the Senate, but that legislation had come from the appropriate committees. But here was this one committee of the House undertaking to regulate every matter of legislation and to change existing laws on every page of their bill. He would be willing to agree that no legislation should be engrafted on appropriation bills, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. bHERMAN called attention to the fact that the clause giving the Secretary of War the power to appoint post traders had been put upon an appropriation bill by the Senate, and the House was forced to take that amendment without considering it. out considering it.

Mr. BAYARD stated that in all these years,
when the Senate was putting on amendment
after amendment of the most important legislative character to

APPROPRIATION BILLS, the only protests against it came from the minority side of the Chamber. He then discussed the bill, and said it was undoubted that there could be a large reduction in the Government expenditures; that the clerical force could be largely decreased.

Mr. SARGENT said the regular machinery of the Chambers of the Chambe Mr. SARGENT said the regular machinery of the Government was carried on more economi-cally than it was twenty-five years ago. The ex-traordinary expenses all grew out of the war, but, as he said, the ordinary civil service of the Government cost less per capita than it did twenty-five years ago.

The amendment restoring the salary of the Minister to Italy to \$12,000 was concurred in by 37 to 12.

77 to 12.

The Senate, without further action, went into executive session, and then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. JONES, of Ky., from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a substitute for Ordered to be printed and recommitted. Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., from the Commit-tee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish Sheboygan, Mich., a port of entry. Passed.
Mr. VANCE, of N. C., offered a resolution
calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for the names of all persons appointed agents or commis-sioners, general or special, for the Cherokees of North Carolina, with the duties performed, law

sioners, general or special, for the Cherokees of North Carolina, with the duties performed, law under which appointed, compensation allowed, fund from which paid, &c.

Mr. GOODIN, of Kansas, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to laquire into the general working of the National Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department, and whether any unjust discriminations have been made in favor of any banks.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, objected, and said the Committee on Expanditures in the Treasury Department were now investigating the subject.

Mr. GOODIN also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of legislation to prevent the transmission of lottery tickets, circulars, &c., through the mails of the United States.

Air. GAULFFIELD, of Ill., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for cepies of all contracts, and a history of the same, connected with the seal locks used by the internal revenue bursau and the Treasury Department. Objected to, and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., offered a resolution reducing the compensation and mileage of witnesses before committees of the House to §2 per day and five cents per mile each way. Rules.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Mass, introduced a bill to admit books printed in a foreign language free of duty. Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER then laid before the House a communication irom the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, informing the House, through the Speakers, that the grand jury of the District of Columbia had

INDICTED HALLET KILBOURN

on five counts, as follows:

First. For failing to produce certain papers before a committee of Congress.

Second. For refusing to answer certain questions put to him by asid committee.

Third. For refusing to answer certain questions put to him by asid committee.

Third. For refusing to answer certain questions put to him by the House of Representatives.

Fourth. For failure to preduce certain books, documents and papers, and answer questions before a committee of the committee.

Fifth. For failure to produce the same and answer before the House.

Under this indictment the court had issued a bench warrant, and the warrant was now in the hands of the Marshal to be served.

Also, a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, reporting that at 10:15 o'clock of this day Alexander Sharpe, the Marshal of the District, had called upon him at his office and informed him that he had the warrant of the Supreme Court of the District of Oolumba, commanding him to arrest and bring before said court one Hallet Kilbourn, now in his custody in the common jail of the District by order of the House of Representatives, and the said Marshal demanded admission to the said Hallet Kilbourn to serve said warrant, and to take him from the jail to the court with which request he (the Sergeant-

PLACE HIM IN CUSTODY of the court; and he new submits this report for the further instructions of the House. Appended to this report is a copy of the warrant, signed by Chief Justice D. K. Cartier, of the Supreme Court of the District.

Mr. GLOVER, of Mo., chairman of the real estate investigating committee, submitted a pramble and resolution redding the circumstances under which Kilbourn was committed, and directing, because of said facts, the Sergeant-at-Arms, to retain the prisoner, and not to deliver him to any bourt of justice, a retain law hatever without further orders of the House. Mr. G. said he supposed the House would desire to disjust the proposition, and, although he did not desire to

discurs it himself, he would allow as much time as the House desired before calling the previous

as the House desired before calling the previous question.

Mr. NEW, of Ind., then made an elaborate argument, reviewing the entire case, and claiming that the House was the higher authority and had the right of custody of the presence until the expiration of the present Congress. He quoted at great length authorities and precedents, including the case of Richard B. Irwin, is which the direct issue of custody had been made and the right of the House sustained.

Mr. KASSON said there was no doubt that the House had authority by law, by precedent and by everything that, was authority. But there were two points on which his mind had been troubled from the beginning. One was there were no settled rules that determine upon what subjects the House has jurisdiction. The first question under this was shall the House take from the courts the settlement of the case of bankruptey of the firm of JAY COONE AND CO.

JAY COORE AND CO.

He could not deny the right of the House to inquire into the action of the assignee or even the court, for that might lead to impeachment, but with no allegation of wrong doing by the court, he could but fear that there was more danger of wrong to the private citizen than good to the State.

The second point was under the statute. The Synakes had, under that law, presented the case to the dourt, and the House was now placed in the position of withholding by the act of one House preventing the court from executing the law prescribed by two Houses.

Mr. HOAR asked if it did not amount to a mere question of time. JAY COOKE AND CO.

Mr. HOAR asked if it did not amount to a more question of time.

Mr. KASSUN said it did not, for if this House kept him till the close of its term the next House could take him up, and, on his refus it to answer, keep him in custody, thereby defeating the court of the power of punishing hie.

He cited the case of John W. Walcott, who, in the Thirty-fifth Congress, placed in jull under precisely similar circumstance, was, on a resolution offered by Alexander H. Stephens, by a vote of 125 to 67, turned over to the courts for trial, and a sid with such a precedent sathat the House should go with cautien and hesitate how it set the SNOW TWO FEET DEEP IN ILLINOIS.

WILL OF ONE HOUSE egainst the deliberate enactments of the two against the deliberate enactments of the task Houses.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Ind., asked leave to offer the following substitute and Mr. Grover decilibed to allow it: The substitute is as follows: Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms he directed to deliver Hallet Kilbeurn, now in his custody for contempt of the House, to the marshal of the District of Columbia, to be tried by the proper legal tribunal for the diense under which he stands indicated.

Mr. HONKER, of Miss., did not see the serious appet of the case portrayed by Mr. Kanson. Pive Million Dollars' Worth of Property De-

which he stands indicted.

Mr. HOOKER, of Miss, did not see the serious aspect of the case portrayed by Mr. Kahson. The House had already adjudged the case, and the settance prenounced by it was being carried out, and it was not competent for another tribunal to take the oriminal from such punishment for trial through which he might escape from the punishment imposed by authority of the House. Suppose the prisoner was surrendered and tried, and the jury acquit him, the whole power of the House to punish for contempt would be gone, and it would be powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses or enforce its own authority. If the power was given to the courts to take witnesses from the custody of the House, the inquiries and investigations would at once drop, and any contumacious witness could defy its power.

Mr. GLOVER withdraw his objection to the substitute offered by Mr. HURLEUT, and it was considered as pending.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., said that it did not follow that because under the rules the Speaker cartified the case to

that it could take the case from the House. It might take cognizance of it after the House had surrendered its jurisdiction, but it could not sup-plant the power of the House. He referred to the case of Irwin, and charged Mr. Kasson with inconsistency in then denying the power of the court and raising the question now. Mr. KASSON said that in the Irwin case the Mr. KASSON said that in the Irwin case the indictment had not been found.
Mr. COX said that was nothing. If they could set aside the great writ of habest corpus they could set aside a mere warrant.

He then proceeded to quote Messrs. Dawks, E. R. Hoan and others on the Irwin case in support of the authority of the House.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass, argued that the power of the House to punish for contempt was precisely the same as that of the court, with the power to revise or revoke such sentence at any time, and ending with the session of the Congress.

He denied that any status could deprive the House of the power to punish for contempt which it constitutionally held, and that nothing but a constitutional amendment could take it away. He argued that the edginity of the House should be maintained, and the procedents established should be followed without any reference to political parties.

Mr. McCRARY said when the case was order.

parties.

Mr. McCRARY said when the case was originally presented, it struck him as a very grave and serious question, and had it been discussed, he was not sure that he should have voted to send him to sail; but the action had been taken and he had been adjudged guilty of contempt, and he had been adjudged guilty of contempt, and he act by the House it was a grave question whether it would be safe to concede that a witness so held should be turned over to another tribunal. The statute had NOTHING TO DO WITH THE VAND

NOTHING TO BO WITH THE CASE.

It punished for a crime, while the power of the House applied to the offense of contempt. It might occur at the close of the session, when the House had power only to punish for a day or an hour. In such a case the punishment by the court could be made additional. In the case of Irwin the ccurt had refused to release him on a writ of habeas corpus, thus sustaining the power of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Obio, quoted the fourth article of the Constitution, protecting the person.

article of the Censitution, protecting the person, books, papers, and effects of private citizens from unreasonable seizure and search only upon probable suspicion, and asked if, primarily, there had been probable ground on which the House had acted. Had not the witness said that if any one would show any probable ground for demanding the production of his books, or for his testifying, he would do so? Had not the action rather been of the nature of throwing out a dragnet to see what could be found?

He had pewer in his experience seen so unwise a course pursued by the House as had been taken in the first steps in relation to this witness. The others had followed as a consequence. It might be that it was now too late to go back, but he could not but think the early steps were unwise.

Mr. TUCKER, of Vs., maintained that the power of the House was supreme, and clied numerous precedents. He held that the power of the House over the witness terminated with the present sersion of Congress, because after the adjournment the witness might be willing to answer, and there would be no one to answer to.

Mr. GARFIELD, asked where, under the almost omnipotent power of the House, was the protection guaranteed by the fourth article of the Constitution to be had.

Mr. TUCKER replied that he denied the "omnipotent" of the House, and then proceeded to argue that the witness was before the House, if the House says to-day that Mr. Kilbourn cannot play his game by goting before another court, and says it by a large vote, as he doubted not it would, his word for it he would eme become before the committee an testify, and, if he did not, no other witness would refuse to obey the order of the House, Bustein of the conference committee on the Red Olond deficiency bil, recommending that the House accept the Sendan and the Revised Statutes regulating stem were large and provided the previous of the bill.

At the conference committee on the Red Olond deficiency bil, recommending that the House accept the Sendan and the Revised Statutes r

MEXICO. Battle-Fifty-two Men Killed-The Govern ment Troops Successful. GALVESTON, March 28 .- A special to the Gal-GALVESTON, March 28.—A special to the Galveston News, dated Brownsville, Toxas, 27th, just received, says the Government troops, 500 strong, had two successful fights this morning, one with Maranjo and one with Araola. General Maranjo had 250 and Araola about 40 men. Araola charged the whole party and get badly The latter brought in about fifteen prisoners

The latter brought in about fifteen prisoners yesterday. The National Guard of Matamoras commenced organizing. They had elected the efficers of four comparies, when Gens. Labarra and Toledo made their appearance, and insisted upon their right to nominate the officers.

Senor Fuentes read the law to them, and told them the election was proceeding in accordance, then with the result was the discontinuance of the election. The Guard shouted, "Death to Latarra," and burrahed for Dian. They broke up in disorder and went home.

Gen. Gonnales is organizing and drilling revolutionist. To-day some of Dian's men came near Matamoras, and fired into the town. People are still moving to this side. Gen. Furro write to Gen. Labarra to retire in the direction of Mentery should be be unable to make h ad against Dian. The avenues of retreat are now closed, and if Dian acts promptly he will win Matamoras and then turn upon the column marching to its relief. An attack from Dian's expected hourly, Judge Margaine and other prominent men left. Matamoras tedds y and came to this side.

THE STORM KING.

HEAVY SNOWS IN THE WEST

FAILS TWO FELT DEEP IN ILLINOIS

MEETING OF DELEGATE CONVENTIONS TC-DAY

Action of the Pennsylvania Republicans GOV. HARTRANFT FOR PRESIDENT

FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST AT SEA

WESTERN SNOWS.

Reavy Fall of the Beautiful Slush in Chicago-CHICAGO, March 28.—Early this morning a bringling snow storm set in which, up to this time, (2 p. m.,) has continued without abatement. It comes directly from the east. The snow drifts it comes directly from the east, and the street cars have temporarily stopped. Probably about six inches of snow have fallen already.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The snow-storm which prevailed here from early this morning until this evaning was the severest of the season. The storm extended over parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, but was especially severe in Illinois, where snow is reported to be in some cases two seet deep and badly drifted.

THE WORST ONE OF THE SEASON. THE WORST ONE OF THE BEASON.

TOLEDO, March 28.—The worst snow storm of
the season, with a furious northeasterly gale,
commenced early this morning, and at lo'clock
this evening was still prevailing with no signs of
abatement. Six inches of snow has fallen and it
ditte hadden.

NEW ENGLAND FRESHETS.

stroyed. Boston, March 28 -It is now thought that the destruction caused by the freshets in Worcester county will amount to \$3,000,000, while there'ls wo in Clinton and one in Webster. A portion of Blackstone was flooded, while at Waterford cell Blackstone was nooded, while at Waterford cellars were flooded, and a general stampede took place lest worse harm should come. At Fisk sale the oedar pond dam gave way, and the water swept off a bridge on the highway there, cutting off communication with South bridge. In Grafton, all along the valley of the Quinsigamond and Blackstone, damage more or less has been sustained.

Secretary Bristow and the Reeves Statement. LOUISVILLE, March 28-The United States district attorney for the Kentucky district has received a dispatch from B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, calling his attention to the Reeves statement in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 27th instant, denouncing it as absolutely false so far as it concerned him, but saying that the lie was stated with such particularity that he the lie was stated with such particularity that he did not intend to rest on a simple denial, and suggested that Reeves be brought before the grand jury and required to tell all he knows of the matter, and further directing that if he could show that any officer of the Government had taken a bribe, to have the offender indicted. The next grand jury in the district will assemble April 10, when the whole matter will be investigated, and the official who has accepted a bribe will be exposed and punished. District Attorney Wharton has already taken steps towards a therough investigation of the cases.

Senator Thurman Finds a Defender. Sr. Louis, March 28 .- The Times of to-morrow will publish an interview with Judge Baker, attorney of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, in relation to the story recently circulated stating that Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was the paid agent of that road, and that his influence and vote in favor of the passage of bills before Congress in 1872 and 1873, giving that road immense land grants in the Indian Terri-tory had been purchased by certain shares in the

Baker states that the Atlantic and Pacific Com-pany hever had two bills before Congress. They did, however, favor the bill changing the name of the Indian Territory, but Mr. Thurman was opposed to them, and fought the bill from mrst to have the construction of the company of the legal complications here brought him home.

Hartranft and the Presidency. HABRISBURG, March 28.—All the hotels here are well filled, and all of the delegates to the Republican convention which takes place here Republican convention which takes place here to-morrow are on hand. A resolution was adopted in caucus to night instructing the delegates to the national convention to present the name of Governor Hartranft for nomination to the Presidency and to give him an earnest, constant and united support. The resolutions as agreed upon in caucus to night, and which will probably be adopted in the convention to-morrow, reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican convention at Lancaster in 1876, and look to Cincitanti for cancidates above-expreach. They call for punishment for malfeasance in office; claim that the South cannot be trusted with the National Government affairs, and demand that no division of the school fund be allowed.

Virginia Lagialatura. RICHMOND, March 23.—In the Senate to-day House bill repealing the charter of the Southern Association for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of the Southern States was passed—ayes 20, noes 9—and it has gone to the Governor for approval. Both Houses adjourned to day until 8 p. m. to-morrow, the last day of the session, when final communication with the Executive will be had. The Governor has signed the bill repealing section fity-six of the tobacco inspection laws, which practically abolishes compulsory inspections, and sweeps away some tobacco laws of more than a hundred years' standing.

Kilpatrick Means What He Said. BOSTON, March 28.—The Post publishes an ac-count of an interview with General Kilpatrick; in which be denied that he left Washington to escape testifying before the investigating comescape testifying beaute the investigating com-mittee. He says he is ready to swear that Gen-eral Butterfield offered him \$20,000 to assist the former in securing the New York collectorship, and that he can bring half a dozen witnesses who saw the offer in writing.

Republican Conventions.

COLUMBUS, ORIO, March 28.—A large number of the delegates to the Republican State convention, which meets to morrow, have arrived. The delegates reem to be unanimous for Hayes. Bundington, Vr., March 28.—Nearly three hundred delegates to the Republican State convention, which meets to morrow, arrived here to night. The convention will send an uninstructed delegation to Cincinnati. A Boiler Goes to Pieces. NEWARK, N. J., March 28 .- The boiler of

Saverbier's extensive tool factory exploded this p. m., destroying three buildings and a large amount of other property. A blacksmith named Sodle was killed instantly. Another mannamed Kolb is badly injured, and it is feared other persons have been killed or hurt, but in the wreck and confusion now prevailing no further details can be accertained. A New Ocean Steamship Line.

NIW YORK, March 28.—The State Line Steamship Company, of Glasgow, has been replaced by a new company, who will run their steamers regularly between New York and Glasgow, and will henceforth oe known as the "State Steamship Company (Limited) of Glasgow," The steamers and other property of the old line have been duly transferred to the new company.

A Depot Blown Down-PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The heavy wind storm to-night blew down the new depot of the torm to-night blaw down the new object the Twelfth and Sixteenth streets passenger railway company, which covered nearly a square of ground at Twelfth street and Sasquehanna arenne. The building was under roof, and the company expected to occupy it in about ten days. The accident causes a heavy loss.

The Alleged Navy Yard Frauds. Boston, March 28.—The Congressional sub-committee of investigation of the alleged navy yard frauds in this section finished their labors yard irauds in this section inneaed their labers here last evening, and leave to-day for Washing-ton. The committee worked untiringly, and pro-longed its session throughout the day and often until misnight, and accumulated a mass of docu-mentary and other evidence.

A One Million Defaleation. SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The evidence thus far daveloped by the naval court martial in the trial of Pay Inspector Spaulding shows a defalcation of over one million dollars. Pinney, Mr. Spaulding's cierk, obtained this large amount from bankers and individuals on false vouchers, and left for parts unknown.

FRANCE. Gavini Promises a Return of the Empire. VIBSAILIES, March 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to day a grant of \$350,000 was unani-

recent inundations. The election of M. Garmi, Bonapartist, in Corsics, was annulied. Minister Bufaure stated that he would consider whether Garmi should be proceeded for issuing a pincard promising the return of the Empire.